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A HISTORY

OF THE

FAMILY OF EARLY

IN AMERICA

BEING THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JEREMIAH EARLY, WHO CAME FROM THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL, IRELAND, AND SETTLED IN WHAT IS NOW MADISON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, EARLY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

BY

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ARRANGED FOR PUBLICATION BY

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COAT OF ARMS

OF THE

FAMILY OF EARLY.

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The following is the description in heraldic language, of the Arms of Early, as given by Burke, in the "General Armory":

Arms. — Gules, a chevron between three birds, argent.

Crest. — A dexter arm, erect, ppr., the hand holding a gem ring, or, stone, gules.

Motto. — "Vigilans et Tenax."

In plain English, Red (gules), with a chevron between three birds, white or silver (argent).

The Crest, a right (dexter) arm, upright, in proper (ppr.) colors, the hand holding a gem ring of gold (or), with a red (gules) stone.

Motto translated, means: Vigilant and tenacious (or persistent).

The heraldic signification of these arms would be that the ancestor to whom they were granted, was a *crusader*, the emblem of the birds being that they were *birds of passage*, or travelers, who sought adventure in foreign lands, and the *chevron* signifying, according to some authorities, the rafters to a

tent roof, and, according to others, a saddle bow, both of these meanings being pertinent to a crusader, who, of course, lived in a tent, while at the wars, and must have had a saddle for his horse.

Crests are supposed generally to be significant of some individual exploit of the grantees, and mottoes to be their war-cries.

It is probable that the original bearer of these arms plundered some unfortunate Saracen of his jewelry, at great risk, and with great difficulty, and was rewarded by his sovereign by permission to sport a crest emblematic of his achievement, with the motto to correspond.

THE FAMILY OF EARLY.

The people known by the surname of EARLY in the United States, and especially in the States of the South, are descended from an Irish ancestry whose habitat in the Isle of Saints lay in the ancient pentarchate of Ulster. Their cognomen is a translation into English of the old Hibernian designation *O'Maolmocheirghe.** This formidable appellative was the Gaelic title of one of the tribes composing the Clan Colla of Orgialla, and was derived from the name of the progenitor of the tribe, Maolmocheirghe, a descendant in the eleventh generation from Colla-da-Crioch, the founder and first sovereign of the provincial realm of Ulster under its Heremonian line of kings.

Ancient histories of Ireland relate that, about the middle of 4th century, a trio of warlike brothers called the three Collas, sons of Eochaidh Dubhlein, the son of Carbri Lifichar, Ard-righ or principal sovereign over all Ireland, conquered a great part of Ulster, which they wrested from the princes of the Clan Ruaidri of the race of Ir, who were its original Milesian possessors. In a great battle at Acaleath-

* From the Gaelic "moch," early : "eirigh," to rise.

derg, the invaders defeated the army of Fergus Fogha, the Irian King, who was slain, and appropriated the territories over which he had held dominion. The pretext for their invasion is set forth in the following legend :

The Three Collas,* named respectively Colla Uais, Colla Meann and Colla-da-Crioch, were, as has been mentioned, sons of Eochaidh Dubhlein, the son of the Ard-righ Carbri Lifichar. To the exclusion of Eochaidh, his younger brother Fiacadh Sreabthuine obtained the supreme sovereignty of the island. With the intent to restore the succession to their own line the Three Collas took up arms against Fiacadh and slew him at the battle of Dubhcomar, A. D. 322, when Colla Uais ascended the throne. After a reign of but four years, he was deposed by Muredach Tireach, son of Fiacadh Sreabthuine, who banished the triad of brothers with their principal chiefs to Alba (Scotland). Through the intercession of the King of Alba and of the Druids, the Collas were pardoned by Muredach, who invited them to return

* The Gaelic word "colla" signifies proscribed. It was applied to the brothers on account of their banishment as related in the text. Their real names were Carioll, Aodh and Muredach ; but after the proscription they were each designated Colla, and distinguished by the epithets Uais, Meann and da-Crioch, meaning severally "the noble," "the famous" and "of the two territories ;" the latter term referring to possessions held by da-Crioch in both Scotland and Ireland.

to Ireland and received them, when they did return, with signal favor. Shortly after their arrival, the King instigated them to invade Ulster and avenge an indignity perpetrated upon their ancester, Cormac Ulfada,* by Fergus Dubh-Dheadach,* a former usurping sovereign of the province, promising them every assistance in his power. Accordingly the Three Collas assembled a powerful army, including seven caitha or legions of 3,000 men each, of the tribes of Connaught, and marched into Ulster, where they fought a number of pitched battles in all of which they were victorious. Having overthrown the native clans, destroyed their capital city and slain their King, the Collas possessed themselves of the conquered region and erected it into a new principality under the title of Orgialla, or Orghialla. This designation was said to have arisen from the circumstance of the brothers having stipulated, for themselves and their posterity, with King Muredach that, in the event chiefs of their clan should ever be demanded as hostages by a sovereign of the island, such hostages should, if shackled,

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* When Cormac Ulfada became King of Ireland, Fergus Dubh–Dheadach revolted against him, and being successful in battle banished him to Connaught. Subsequently peace was made between them and a feast prepared for Cormac at Magh–Breagh. On that occasion, although he was the guest of Fergus, a servant of the latter, by his master's orders, set fire Cormac's beard and burned it off his face. (Keating's History of Ireland.)

be fettered with chains of gold. From a combination of two Gaelic words "or" and "ghiall," signifying gold and hostage, was composed the appellation of the new dominion. When the conquerors had tranquillized the Ruderician inhabitants, they divided their acquisition among themselves, Colla Uais becoming prince of Mac Uais, Colla Meann of Modernaigh, and Colla-da-Crioch of Criomthain. The great warrior King, Niall of the Nine Hostages, soon deprived the descendants of Uais and Meann of their shares of the spoils, which he bestowed upon his own sons Eogan and Conall; but the posterity of da-Crioch retained their ancestor's portion and maintained their authority over it as titular kings of Ulster, or Orgialla, down to their submission to the crown of England in the 12th century.

From Fiachra-casan, a younger son of Colla-da-Crioch, sprang the sept of O'Maolmocheirghe, their ancestor Maolmocheirgh having been the son of Donoch, the son of Inrachta, the son of Cuanach, the son of Ultan, the son of Diceilidh, the son of Aongus, the son of Colcan, the son of Tuathal, the son of Feidlimidh, the son of Fiachra.

The progeny of Fiachra-casan appear, from the ancient annals, to have been chiefly conspicuous in ecclesiastical capacities. No fewer than eight of them are enrolled in the calendar of Irish saints. The O'Maolmocheirghe branch fully sustained the family reputation for piety and contributed many of their sons to the service of the Church, some of

whom attained very high preferments. The Annals of the Four Masters* record, among others of the race, the following distinguished ecclesiastics:

Muircheartach O'Maolmocheirghe, a holy Bishop of Brefney, who died A. D. 1149. The diocese ruled by this prelate comprised the ancient region of Brefney, which embraced the modern counties of Cavan and Leitrim, together with portions of Fermanagh and Meath, and became known in later times as the see of Lilmore:

Braen O'Maolmocheirghe, a noted abbot of the celebrated monastery of Kells in Meath, who died A. D. 1277. Kells, or Kennanas, as it was called in the records of the early Church, was a foundation of high antiquity. A monastery for canons regular was established there about the middle of the 6th century by St. Columkille, and was the head of a diocese, its superiors for many ages being mitred abbots, independent of episcopal jurisdiction. In 1152 the memorable synod of the Irish clergy was held at Kells at which two archbishops were added to the hierarchy

*Annals of the Four Masters: A celebrated work of Irish history compiled from ancient Gaelic manuscripts, in 1631, at the Franciscan monastery in the town of Donegal by Michael O'Clery, a monk of the order, and by Peregrine and Conary O'Clery and Peregrine O'Duigenan, learned antiquaries. From their high character, these annals have since their publication served as the basis of all Irish historical writings.

of the kingdom, and pallia were distributed to the four archbishops constituting the new organization by Cardinal Johannes Papiron, an especial envoy of the Pope.

Aodh O'Maolmocheirghe, Coarb of the Abbey of Drumlane, was drowned A. D. 1512. Under the constitution of the Irish church, as established by St. Patrick, "lands were granted by the tribes for the maintenance of religious houses, whose abbots thereby acquired the position of chiefs to whom the occupants of the lands rendered allegiance. The lands themselves descended to the successors-designate of the abbots who were called coarbs."*

Such was the position held by Aodh O'Maolmocheirghe at the time of his death. The abbey, to which he was appointed successor, dated from about A. D. 555, when it was founded by St. Aidan. When that saint was made Bishop of Ferns, Drumlane became subject to the Abbott of Kells.

Among notable secular O'Maolmocheirghe, "The Four Masters" enroll the names of Matthew, a leading chief in the County Donegal, who died A. D. 1226, and Cathal, the son of Seaghan, the son of Seaghan, whose death is registered in A. D. 1536, and who is characterized as having been "a constantly spending and lastingly affluent gentleman."

Such were some of the ancient representatives of

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* Walpole's Short History of the Kingdom of Ireland.

O'Maolmocheirghe. Their race is still numerous in the land of their ancestors, but their surname has for centuries been anglicized as Early. This transformation of their patronymic was a consequence of the legislation of the English invaders of Ireland, who not only dispossessed the conquered native population of their lands and political rights, but deprived them also of their characteristic appellations. Many penal acts of Parliament were passed during the reigns of the Henrys and Edwards, kings of England, which compelled the ancient Irish to adopt English surnames, together with the English language, dress, manners and customs, wherever the authority of those sovereigns prevailed. As the encroachments of the invaders extended, these vigorous measures exerted a constantly widening influence, until, at length, in certain districts of the island the time-honored original nomenclature was superseded by Anglo-Norman or Anglo-Saxon substitutes. Doctor John O'Donovan, a celebrated scholar, whose profound knowledge of the ancient language, history and genealogy of his countrymen has made him one of the most authoritative translators of old Hibernian records and a historian of acknowledged repute, complains bitterly of this policy of denationalizing the distinctive Irish designations. The effect of it, he says, has been greatly to obscure the race history of his people, and to render it difficult to determine to what stock many families belong, except by the aid of tradition and physiognomical characteristics.

He describes the methods of altering names as having been either by paring the originals down, or by translating them. They first proceeded by eliminating the peculiar generic prefixes from the Irish appellations and accommodating the orthography of the remaining syllables to the pronuncial capabilities of their invaders. Under its operation, for example, the old surname Mac Eochaidh was transmuted into *Keogh;* O'Dubhthaigh into *Duffy;* Mac Gilla-Cellaigh into *Gilkelly;* O'Suillibhain into *Sullivan*, and hosts of others were similarly metamorphosed. By the second process English equivalents in meaning supplanted the Gaelic titles. Thus "the ancient name O'Maolmocheirghe was rendered *Early* because "*moch eirigh*" signified early to rise; O'Marcachain was translated into *Ryder* from "*marcach*" a horseman; the O'Sionachs became *Foxes;* the Mac Gowans and O'Gowans *Smiths;* the Mac Intires *Carpenters;* the Mac Killys *Cockes* and so on." The substitution of Anglican for Irish forms was not confined to cognomens, but extended to baptismal appellations as well. For instance the Milesian Artgall was converted to *Arnold;* Cathal to *Charles;* Diarmuid or Dermot to *Jeremiah;* Domhnall to *Daniel;* Eogan to *Owen;* Miledh to *Miles;* Ruadri to *Roderick* and *Roger;* Seaghan to *John;* Ulick to *William* and the like.

The composition of the appellative O'Maolmocheirghe may be thus explained. Its prefix "o" was a later form of the old Gaelic "Ua" in the singular

or "Ui" in the plural number, which, when attached to the name of a progenitor, had, in its broadest sense, the meaning of descendant or descendants. The word "maol" may be rendered in one relation as "head" or "chief." The words "moch" and "eirigh" have already been defined. When all were united in the order O'Maolmocheirghe, the title they formed signified "the descendant or descendants of the chief of the early to rise." It originated, no doubt, as did all Irish designations, from the practice prevalent among that people of conferring names indicative of the personal peculiarities, habits, qualities or exploits of the individual upon whom they were bestowed. The following instances of this custom, selected from the catalogue of Hibernian kings, will suffice to illustrate its operation. Cormac *Ulfada* — already mentioned in this sketch as the victim of a brutal outrage — was Cormac "of the long beard," so-called because of the luxuriance of that hirsute feature; Feidlimidh *Rechtmar* Feidlimidh, "the Legal," or "the Just," from his vigorous enforcement of the laws; and Conn *Ked-Cathach*, Conn "of the Hundred Battles," because of the multiplicity of the conflicts in which he was engaged; also Enna *Argthech* Enna, "the Despoiler," from his ruthless depredations. So the first bearer of the epithet Maolmocheirghe must have derived it from a pronounced idiosyncrasy, such as the habit of rousing from his slumbers at extraordinarily early hours, or possibly of promptly rising in the disturb-

ances which have always characterized the political condition of his country, or some conspicuous instance of his alacrity caused him to be denominated as the "head of the early rising." His posterity, following the national habitude, retained his distinctive designation and became known as O'Maolmocheirghe.

Modern descendants of this precipitate progenitor, bearing the Anglican version of their name, are distributed throughout several of the counties of northern Ireland, but are gathered in greater numbers in the rugged highlands of Donegal — the ancient Tyrconnel — whither they were driven by the evicting policy of the Anglo-Irish government. The latter invariably appropriated all generous soils, such as characterised the Orgiallian possessions of Colla-da-Crioch's posterity, to the use of its own adherents and compelled the withdrawal of the native inhabitants into less fertile districts.

From the valley of the Owenee, in the parish of Inneskell, a wild and picturesque, but by no means productive region of Tyrconnel, two brothers of the race set out to seek a more promising abode in America, the elder during the first and the younger during the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

Jeremiah Early, the elder of the refugees and the pioneer in emigration, removed directly from the County Donegal to Virginia and settled in a section of the colony south westward of the sources of the

Rappahannock river now known as Madison county. He married a Miss Buford, daughter of a prominent resident of his new neighborhood, spent a long and active life as a planter, and died in 1795, when more than ninety years of age. No detailed history of his career is extant, but his success in acquiring wealth demonstrates that he was possessed of enterprise, intelligence and force of character. He accumulated an immense estate and bequeathed a handsome fortune to each of ten sons. His taste in bestowing christian names upon his sons was so peculiar as to be almost eccentric. He invariably selected a prænomen commencing with the letter 'J,' and derived from the nomenclature of the Bible. Jeremiah was the appellation of his first born, and this was followed by James, Jonathan, Jacobus, Jubal, Jacob, Joab, John, Joseph and Joel.*

The majority of the alliterative brotherhood settled in Virginia. Jeremiah, Jr., and Jonathan selected Bedford county as their place of domicile; James and Joseph remained in Madison, while Jubal, Joab and John located in Franklin. Jacobus and his *alter ego*, Jacob, removed to Kentucky, and Joel, after a long residence in his native county, in 1795 transferred his household goods to Georgia, in which State he established himself in what was then a part

* The father was evidently unaware that a number of his scriptural designations were only different versions of the same name. James being the English and Jacobus the Latin form of Jacob.

of Wilkes, but was afterwards included within the boundaries of Greene county. Most of them served in the patriot army of the Revolutionary War, Jeremiah and Joseph attaining the rank of Colonel. John and Joel were deputies from their respective counties to the Convention of Virginia, which assembled in 1788 to approve or disapprove, on the part of the State, of the newly adopted Constitution of the United States, and both voted, as did Patrick Henry and other eminent delegates, against its ratification. Wherever they resided, the brothers occupied positions of social and political prominence and became recognized leaders in all undertakings of public importance.

Of the later descendants of the emigrant Jeremiah, a number attained to very distinguished stations. Conspicuous among these appear *Peter*, the son of Joel, who was chosen successively a Member of Congress, Judge of a Superior Court and Governor of the State of Georgia; *John*, the son of Jonathan, who became a noted Bishop of the Methodist Church South; and *Jubal A.*, of Confederate fame, who is the son of Joab, the son of Jubal, the son of Jeremiah, Jr.

Peter Early, the eldest son of Joel, was perhaps the greatest American member of the race. He was born in Madison county, Virginia, on the 20th of June, 1773, was graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1792 and studied law under the direction of the celebrated Jared Ingersoll in Philadelphia.

Upon being admitted to the bar, he joined the remainder of his father's family in Georgia, and very soon became distinguished as one of the foremost lawyers in his section of the State. After a few years of lucrative practice, he was elected in 1802 to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Milledge, who had been chosen Governor, and took his seat in the House of Representatives in January, 1803. He was twice re-elected, and continued to represent his district until 1807. He became an ardent supportor of the policy of President Jefferson and bore a prominent part in the discussions of the time. His brilliant oratory and the rigid severity of his principles won for him the confidence of his co-legislators, who recognized him as a leader and selected him as a champion when the cause of popular rights or of incorruptibility in the administration of affairs demanded a defender. In 1804 he was appointed a member of the committee charged with presenting to the Senate articles of impeachment against Samuel Chase of Maryland, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, who was accused of prostituting his high office to personal and political ends. His speech at the trial of Judge Chase was pronounced to be the ablest delivered in the cause and elicited from John Randolph of Roanoke, who was his associate on the committee, the complimentary remark that, after the effort of Mr. Early, "this young Ajax from the forests of Georgia," an

address from himself in the interests of the prosecution would be an useless task. All his speeches in Congress were remarkable for their logical clearness, elegant diction and close relevancy to the points at issue.

At the close of his third Congressional term, he declined a re-election and resumed the practice of his profession, but was almost immediately, and without opposition, chosen Judge of one of the four Superior Courts into which the circuits of Georgia were divided. "His profound knowledge of the law, acuteness and readiness of perception, commanding elocution, great natural dignity of manner and unbending rectitude of purpose," says an appreciative biographer, "eminently qualified him for a judicial ermine, and he wore it with distinguished grace. When upon the bench he knew no parties, but maintained his office with the sternest proprieties and meted out justice with an equal balance. All questions or points in cases before him he met promptly and decided positively, and, having drawn his conclusions with the sound judgment that characterized him, rarely saw occasion to change them. There was nothing negative or vacillating in his character, and, in all respects, he was a perfect specimen of a man and a model judge."

His judicial career so far commended him to the favor of his fellow-citizens that, in 1813, he was elected Governor of the State by a large majority. He filled the gubernatorial office with marked ability and effi-

ciency, giving a most cordial and hearty support to the administration of President Madison, under the trying ordeal of the war then raging with Great Britain, and displaying a promptitude and readiness to meet all demands upon the resources of the State in aid of the national struggle, which might well have earned for him the title of a "great war governor" since applied to certain of the State executives. The spirit that animated him was finely exhibited by his action when called upon by the Federal Secretary of War for a loan of $80,000 (a large sum for those times) by Georgia to the General Government. He responded to the demand by promptly drawing his warrant for the amount without waiting to obtain the consent of the Legislature. On being remonstrated with for this act by a legal friend who expressed his fears that a possible result of the war might be a disruption of the Union, when there would be no Federal Government to account for the loan, he replied: "Should such an event occur, all will be lost together; if there be no Union there will be no States, and property, whether public or private, will be without use or value. For myself I should not care to survive such a catastrophe." In 1814 the Legislature of Georgia was induced to pass a law entitled "The Alleviating Act," the object of which was to arrest the collection of debts. This statute Governor Early peremptorily vetoed, thereby arousing great hostility to himself, and so impairing his popularity that, on his becoming a candidate for re-

election, he was defeated. He then resumed his law practice, abjuring politics except for a single term in the State Senate, which the people of his county insisted that he should serve.

An almost Quixotic sense of justice was a distinguishing trait in the character of Peter Early. In obedience to this sentiment, he made on one occasion a personal sacrifice which would have severely tried a less exalted nature than he possessed. His father, actuated by a feeling of resentment against his other children, who had in some way displeased him, made Peter his principal legatee, devising to him by a will, executed in his anger, almost his whole estate. Peter, being designated as executor, had the custody of this unjust testament and was aware of its provisions. After the death of his father, he summoned his brothers and sisters to meet him, and, reading the will to them, said: "We are all children of the same parents and ought to love one another. I am made the beneficiary of our father's will to your exclusion. Were I to accept this patrimony, depriving you of your just shares in it, I should be doing you a great wrong, and it would be unnatural that you should love me. Without this will we should all share alike. *I here cast the will into the fire.* Nor do I wish you to feel that by what I have done I have placed you under obligations to me, because I regard it as a simple act of justice. Only let us be brethren in heart and thought, as we are by blood."

Peter Early married Anne, daughter of Francis

Smith of Greene county, Georgia.* The issue of his marriage were two daughters and three sons. Lucy, the elder daughter, married Colonel Richard Jones, a wealthy planter of Alabama, and their daughter, Donella, is now the wife of General Joseph Wheeler, the famous Confederate cavalry leader and a Representative in Congress from Alabama. Cynthia, the younger daughter, married John Swope, son of the Hon. Jacob Swope, who represented the Staunton District of Virginia in Congress from 1809 to 1811. Mrs. Swope is still living, a venerable widow, at Courtland, Alabama, where her graces of manner and the noble christian beauty of her character render her the center of a devoted family circle. She is the only surviving child of her distinguished father.

Governor Early died on the 17th of June, 1817, and was buried on his plantation. The writer has seen it stated that the family burial ground, where his remains repose, has been desecrated by being enclosed within the bounds of one of those extraordinary, primitive institutions, a convict camp. If this be true, it is a crying reproach upon the fair fame of the Empire State of the South that she permits the last resting place of one of her most illustrious citizens to be so profaned.

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* Gen. Thomas A. Smith, a distinguished officer of the United States Army, by whose advice the frontier posts in the West were erected, and in whose honor Fort Smith in Arkansas was named, was a brother of Mrs. Early.

Rt. Rev. John Early, D. D., the son of Jonathan, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1785. He became a convert to Methodism during a period of great religious excitement in the winter of 1801–2, and was licensed itinerant preacher in 1807. His fervor and eloquence soon made him prominent as a pulpit orator, and his enthusiasm rendered him successful as a revivalist. He was chosen secretary of the Conference to which he belonged, served repeatedly as presiding elder, and was almost constantly a delegate from Virginia to the quadrennial General Conference of his denomination. After the disruption of the American Methodists, in 1844, into the Churches North and South,— a result to which he actively contributed by his ardent advocacy of the Southern opinion upon the questions which led to the separation — he was elected by the Conference South, of 1846, agent of their book concern, and filled that office for eight years. In 1854 he was elevated to the episcopate and continued to serve in that capacity for the remainder of his life.

Bishop Early was conspicuous for most thorough earnestness in all his undertakings and for an aggressive and determined maintenance of his own opinions. At sessions of the General Conference he was a "chronic member of the opposition;" and the writer has been informed by a distinguished Methodist minister who knew him intimately, that he was sometimes jocularly called "Brother Negative," and that his tendencies to an adverse view of things could

be so certainly counted upon, that his fellow-delegates, when desiring his espousal of measures they had at heart, would sometimes profess antagonism to them in order to secure his support. He was Protestant to the verge of fanaticism, and his hostility to Romanism intense and uncompromising. To a relative of the writer, whose sign over a warehouse in the city of Baltimore had attracted his attention and tempted him to enter the establishment and ask whether the proprietor were a connection, he addressed the inquiry "Do you belong to the church of Rome?" Being assured that such was not the case he said, "Well, then, I hope I may be able to discover a kinsman in you. Had you clung to the degrading superstitions which, I am sorry to say, constituted the creed of my ancestors, I should not care to trace a relationship; unless, indeed, by so doing I might, under God's providence, be made the instrument of your conversion!" Notwithstanding his truculent championship of his personal views, the Bishop was refined and gentle in his social intercourse, and a charming companion. His love of flowers amounted to a passion, and the greater part of the leisure he could obtain from his pastoral duties was devoted to their cultivation.

Bishop Early married a Miss Rives, a member of the family which included the distinguished statesmen, William C. and Alexander Rives. His wife died in 1857, and his own death occurred at his residence in Lynchburg, Virginia, on November 5, 1873.

Jubal A. Early, of the Confederate army, was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1818. He was graduated at the national military academy at West Point in 1837 and entered the army of the United States as a Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery. He fought with his regiment during the Seminole war in Florida, but resigned his commission in 1838 to devote himself to the study of law. After his admission to practice, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature, and became State's Attorney from 1843 to 1847, and from 1848 to 1852. During the interval between January, 1847, and August, 1848, he served as Major of one of the Virginia regiments engaged in the war with Mexico. He was chosen a delegate to the State convention which assembled in 1861 to consider the question of the withdrawal of Virginia from the Federal Union. He did not favor the ordinance of secession, but opposed it at every stage with all his power. After its adoption, however, believing it to be his duty to unite his fortunes with those of his State, he offered his services to Governor Letcher, who promptly accepted them and commissioned him as a Colonel of a regiment. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, where his opportune arrival upon the field, at a critical period of the day, contributed largely to the Confederate success. He participated in the Seven Days' battles before Richmond and was severely wounded. In 1863 he was made a Major-General and led a division at the battle

of Gettysburg. In the spring of 1864 he was ordered to the command of all the Southern forces in the Shenandoah valley, and in July of that year, invaded Maryland, defeating the Federal General, Lew Wallace, who endeavored to prevent his advance, at the battle of Monocacy. Passing northwestward into Pennsylvania, he burned the town of Chambersburg, and exacted heavy contributions from other towns in consideration for exemption from like destruction. As he returned through Maryland, detachments of his troops threatened Baltimore and Washington, and one of them, under Colonel Harry Gilmore, burned the private residence of Governor Bradford in Baltimore county. He was defeated by General Sheridan at Winchester, Virginia, again at Fisher Hill and Opequan, and at last completely overwhelmed by General Custer at Waynesborough. For these disasters he was severely censured by the Confederate authorities and deprived of his command; but his "Memoirs of the Last Year of the War," published in 1867, clearly exculpate him and demonstrate that he only yielded to the inevitable. After the war was concluded, he resumed the practice of his profession at Richmond, where he continued to reside until his death.

As General Early was positive in his opposition to the secession of his State at the outbreak of hostilities, so was he determined in his fidelity to the cause to which he pledged himself when she did secede. He remained thoroughly "unreconstructed," and

continued irreconcilable, as long as he lived. He occasionally figured as a lecturer before a Southern audience or as a contributor to Southern periodicals, and by all his utterances indicated that, "though overcome, he was not subdued," and that he would cherish his devotion to the Confederacy to the end.

From a near relative of the General, the writer has heard the following anecdote of him: Before the civil war he and this relative had many amicable bouts upon the alleged grievance to Southerners in the exclusion of their slave property from the territories held in common by all of the States of the Union. The relative contended that this was a great wrong; the General did not so consider it. The disputants failed to agree, of course, and the outburst of the terrible fraternal struggle suspended their discussions. When the General was wounded at the Seven Days' Battles, he was removed to Richmond for surgical attendance and quartered in a leading hotel. His relative being also in Richmond, called upon him immediately after hearing of his arrival. When ushered into the General's chamber, the visitor was saluted at once by a reminder of their arguments in the remark by the battered veteran: "Well, —— ——, I suppose you are assured of the privilege of carrying your negroes into a territory, now, eh?" In view of the existing situation of Confederate prospects, and the impending danger that negroes would soon cease to be property at all, there

was a grim humor about this speech, worthy of Carlyle.

General Early was remarkable for the strong attachment he bore to those allied to him by blood and for the kindly generosity of his character. To the latter trait he was indebted for certain romantic legends of children found upon fields of battle and fostered by him with more than paternal tenderness, of which imaginative journalists have made him the hero. General Early was never married.

Besides the foregoing notable trio, a number of other descendants of Jeremiah achieved a commendable degree of distinction. Among them may be mentioned:

Clement Early, a younger son of Joel, who was graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1799, and served for some years, in the earlier part of this century as acting Librarian of Congress.

William L. Early, of Charlottesville, Albermarle county, Virginia, who was a prominent lawyer and a politician of note.

William Early, of Madison Court House, who repeatedly represented his county as delegate and Senator in the General Assembly of Virginia.

Col. Samuel H. Early, of Lynchburg, a brother of General Jubal, who has long been conspicuous in political and business circles, and bore a most gallant part in the Confederate army. He is a large proprietor of salt-works on the Kanawha river.

Doctor Robert Early, also of Lynchburg, an eminent physician and a scholar of rare accomplishments and taste.

Col. John P. Early, of Laporte, Indiana, a descendant from Jacob, the sixth son of the emigrant, who has been a prominent politician in Northern Indiana, member of the State Legislature and trustee of the public benevolent institutions.

Collateral descendants of Jeremiah Early have been numerous from marriages of his female progeny with husbands bearing different surnames. In Virginia their ramifications include the families of Callaway, Cabell, Rives, Anderson, Brown, Langhorne, Price and many others equally notable. Alexander Brown, of Norwood, the brilliant historical writer, is a scion through the female line, being a great-grandson of Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Early 2nd, and the wife of Colonel James Callaway of Revolutionary fame. In Georgia and other Gulf States, the branch which sprang from Joel Early became connected with the houses of Smith, Watkins, Hillyer, Matthews, Walton, Jones, Swope, Wheeler and others.

These desultory memoranda of the sturdy Ulsterian pioneer and his posterity cannot perhaps be more fittingly concluded than by a mention of the venerated Doctor Thomas A. Watkins, of Austin, Texas, a scholarly octogenarian, whose reminiscences have furnished much of the information herein contained, and whose courtly elegance of manner and gracious

hospitalities render him one of the most perfect representatives possible of the "old time Southern gentleman." Doctor Watkins is a grandson of Joel Early through the latter's eldest daughter Mary, who married George Watkins, an eminent legal writer in Georgia.

Of the history of *William Early*, the younger emigrant, only such indistinct traces remain as characterize the record of Jeremiah. Traditions among his older descendants report that, previous to his emigration, he resided for some time in the county of Chester in England; that he married an English wife named Mary Marlyn, with whom he sailed for America, and that he died quite young, leaving only one son, Thomas, who was born upon the farm of his father, in the present county of Union, New Jersey, in the year 1742.

In 1764 *Thomas Early* married Euphemia Carr, a lady of Scottish descent, disposed of his paternal estate in New Jersey and removed with his widowed mother to Virginia, where he purchased a farm in the county of Hampshire. There he dwelt for nearly twenty-five years, and children to the number of ten were born to him. His family comprised seven sons and three daughters, who were named as follows: William, Joseph, Thomas, David, Mary, Euphemia, Ebenezer, John, Elizabeth and Lewis. Upon the death of his wife, influenced by glowing reports of the fertility of lands in Kentucky,

he removed, with his children, to that State in 1788, and settled at Mills' Station in Mason county, about 12 miles to the southward of the town of Maysville. He lived to the age of 73 years, and died in 1815. All of his children grew to maturity and all became heads of families except William, the eldest, who died a bachelor, in 1817. The brothers Joseph, Thomas, Ebenezer and John, established themselves in Mason and the adjoining county of Fleming, which was formed out of a part of Mason, and all the sisters settled in the same neighborhood. Their descendants are quite numerous in that region at the present day. They have almost uniformly devoted themselves to agriculture as a pursuit, and have generally attained comfortable competencies in the way of fortune. Lewis, the youngest brother, removed at an early day to Gibson county, Indiana; David, somewhat later, to the vicinity of Aberdeen, in Brown county, Ohio, and Joseph, in his old age, to Terre Haute, Indiana.

Joseph Early, the second son of Thomas, was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, on the 4th of March, 1770. He married, in 1795, at Mills' Station, in Kentucky, Catherine, the eldest daughter of Captain Jacob Drennan, by his wife Mary, the daughter of Thomas Mills, the founder of this station. (Jacob Drennan, the father of Mrs. Joseph Early, was, like his son-in-law, of Irish extraction. He was descended from the O'Drennans of the County Antrim

— a family including among its members the celebrated Doctor William Drennan, author of the beautiful poem "Erin," in which the designation "Emerald Isle" was first applied to Ireland. He was born in 1750, in the district lying to the southeastward of the upper Ohio river, which was long a subject of contention between the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania, but was assigned to the latter, under the title of Washington county, upon the adjustment of boundaries. He was one of the adventurous spirits who followed Gen. George Rogers Clarke in his expedition against the British posts in the North West, during the Revolutionary war, and participated in all the perils and triumphs of that memorable campaign. While passing down the Ohio river, on his his way to the appointed rendezvous of Clarke's forces, he was much impressed by the character of the lands on the Kentucky shore of that stream; and when victory had crowned the efforts of Clarke's little army, he, after a brief visit to his family, visited a portion of the State, traversing on his route thither, the course of the river from Wheeling to the mouth of Limestone creek in a canoe, and depending upon his rifle to procure subsistence. He repeated his tour of observation some time afterwards, descending the Ohio, on his second trip, to the mouth of the Kentucky river. During these journeys he experienced many privations, and, at one time, suffered severely for the lack of food. He was encompassed for several days by bands of prowling

savages, and dared not fire his weapon at the game which would have supplied his wants, for fear of betraying to them his place of concealment. On his first trip he selected and located a body of one thousand acres of very fine land on Mill creek in Mason county, and on the second another tract of three thousand acres in Henry county, including the site of a mineral spring near the shore of the Kentucky river, which afterwards became well known by his name. Not content with this large estate, which would have become his own absolutely, by settlement thereon, he embarked upon a third voyage with the intention of pre-empting additional land. He was accompanied on this venture by three kindred spirits, one of whom was the celebrated Indian fighter and scout, Simon Kenton, who had been his comrade in arms under Gen. Clarke, and was his warm personal friend. Just below Marietta, while steering the boat upon which the party was traveling, Drennan was shot by Indians from an ambush on the Ohio side of the river, fell overboard, and found his grave beneath the waters of the stream. His companions, to avoid sharing his fate, were compelled to abandon their boat, which was immediately pursued by the Indians in their canoes, and escape to the Virginia shore.

Drennan's wife, on being informed of his death, resolved to remove at once to Kentucky in order to take possession of the lands her husband had located. She carried this determination into effect and was

accompanied in her melancholy emigration by her father, Thomas Mills, and her children, Catharine, Melissa, John and Mary. They settled upon the tract in Mason county, where her father established a station which was called by his name. Mrs. Drennan secured for herself and her children a title to a moiety of the property upon which the station was erected, parting with the remainder as fees to attorneys and public officials, but the larger estate in Henry county was forfeited from her inability to make settlement upon it.)

In the spring of the year following his removal to Kentucky Joseph Early enlisted in a company of mounted riflemen under the command of Simon Kenton, who had founded a station within a few miles of Mills', and set out with his comrades in pursuit of a band of marauding Indians that had crossed from Ohio into Kentucky below the mouth of the Scioto river, and stolen a number of horses from the settlers in Mason county. The thieving savages were tracked by Kenton, with the sagacity of a sleuth-hound, into Ross county, Ohio, where they were overtaken upon the banks of a small stream, and, after a short engagement, put to flight, leaving the stolen animals behind them. A number of the Indians were killed during the conflict, also one of Kenton's men, who was buried by his comrades on the field of battle. The gallantry displayed by Joseph Early in this brief campaign as an Indian fighter rendered him a great favorite with General Kenton, who became a

frequent visitor at Thomas Early's house, and after Joseph's marriage, at the residence of the latter, where the family welcomed him always with reverence and never wearied of his narratives of his exploits. Joseph settled for a time upon a farm in Fleming county, but shortly removed to Mason, where he sojourned while he continued a citizen of Kentucky. In the war of 1812 he saw some further military service, having enlisted in the body of troops furnished by his State to Gen. Harrison for the defense of the North West. His wife Catherine died February 4, 1816, and after some years he married, secondly, a widow, Elizabeth Tully, who died childless in 1836. In 1839 he sold his property in Mason county, and removed to Terre Haute, Indiana, where the brief remainder of his life was passed under the roof of his son Jacob, and where he died July 2, 1842. In person Joseph Early was tall — being over six feet in height — spare and muscular, of dark complexion, with coal-black hair and frank, ingenuous countenance. He was remarkably simple and unpretentious in manner, grave and dignified in carriage, but keenly alive to an humorous anecdote or an action that appealed to his sense of the ludicrous. His language was a quaint mixture of old and modern English, and many of his expressions savored of the phraseology of the ceremonious period when "Honored Sir" or "Madam" was the form of address from a child to a parent, and when a familiar letter to a friend was subscribed "Your most

obedient and humble Servant to command." He was most generous and amiable in character, child-like in his innocence and purity, and won the hearts of all with whom he came in contact by his gentle courtesy and his careful consideration for the opinions and prejudices of others. He had issue by his first wife :

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I. *Mary*, born in Fleming county, Kentucky, June 12, 1796, married Willis Bell in July, 1811, and died September 18, 1846, having had issue :

Kenton Boone: born April 3, 1812, married Lucy Ferguson and died without children.

John Drennan : born June 17, 1814, married Anne Reagan and had issue: Mary Helen, Jane, Martha, Charles, James and Catharine.

Catherine Drennan : born July 23, 1816, married John T. Bateman of Fleming county, Ky., to whom she bore one son, John T. Bateman, Jr. ; married secondly, Doctor Samuel J. Weldon, of Covington, Indiana, and had issue by him : James Walter and Marmaduke.

Sarah (twin sister of Catherine) : born July 23, 1816, married George Rhodes of Shelby county, Illinois, and had issue : Elizabeth, William, Mary, Bruce and Albert,

William Marlyn : born November 17, 1818, married Elizabeth, only daughter of John Russell, a large land owner of Vermillion county, Indiana, and had issue : Mary and Ruhama ; married secondly, Caroline Reeves

of Terre Haute, and had issue: Elizabeth, Caroline aud William Marlyn.

Mary: born July 24, 1824, married James W. Stewart of Terre Haute, and had issue: Helen, Catharine, Matthew and James.

Jane: born July 11, 1826, married William Kirkpatrick, a successful merchant miller of Perrysville, Indiana, and had issue; Emma; Joseph, Helen, John and Alice; married secondly, William Patten, a wealthy farmer of Fountain county, Indiana.

Helen: born November 1, 1828, married Doctor Benjamin H. Boyd of Perrysville, and had issue: Mary and Helen.

Mrs. Mary Bell removed, in 1839, from Fleming county, Kentucky, to Vigo county, Indiana, and resided for some years at Malcolm's Ferry, on the Wabash river, and afterwards at the Grove Farm, near Terre Haute. In 1845 she removed again to Perrysville, in Vermillion county, where, with her youngest daughters, she kept house for her son William, who had engaged in business in that town. Of her sons, Kenton settled at Mitchell in Lawrence county, Indiana, where he was a merchant; John accompanied the family to Vermillion county and became a farmer, while William was first occupied in merchandizing at Perrysville, but after his marriage assumed the management of his father-in-law's large agricultural interests, which he conducted with marked ability and success.

II. *John Drennan*, born in Fleming county, Ky., August 18, 1797. In his youth John D. Early sustained an injury to one of his ankles which caused permanent lameness. He was consequently incapacitated for active physical exertion, and sought a career compatible with his health. He first became a teacher, and was for some time principal of a school at Flemingsburg. He then received the appointment of deputy-clerk of the county, in which capacity he served for several years. In 1820 he removed to Vincennes, Indiana, where for a few months he was employed in the office of the county clerk and recorder, after which he secured a position in the mercantile establishment of Messrs. Bonner & Reynolds, the leading business house of the place. His ability and assiduity at once commended him to the confidence of the firm, and in 1824 they sent him to Terre Haute as manager of a branch concern which they opened there. He was given a handsome interest in this venture, which he conducted profitably for some time, and finally became its sole proprietor. He sold it in 1831 to his brothers William and Joseph and engaged in the packing of provisions, which he shipped to eastern and southern markets. He prosecuted this business with great success, alone, at first, and afterwards in association with his brother Jacob until 1840, when he transferred the field of operations to Baltimore, Maryland, where he pursued the same avocation until his retirement in 1856. He was a director in the branch at Terre Haute of the old

State Bank of Indiana from its organization in 1834 until his removal to Maryland, and held for many years a corresponding position in the Union Bank of Baltimore. He was a bold operator in business and very successful until toward the close of his career, when certain consignments of his products to foreign markets proved disastrous and seriously impaired his fortunes. John D. Early married, May 5, 1831, Sarah Eliza, second daughter of Isaac Reynolds of Baltimore, who died January 1, 1832. He married, secondly, June 12, 1839, Eliza, eldest daughter of William E. George of Baltimore. He died June 1, 1861, having had issue by his second wife:

1. John Drennan (cashier of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore), born at Terre Haute, Indiana, March 25, 1840, married April 25, 1865, Maude G., daughter of Alexander Rieman of Baltimore, and has issue:

Eliza George, born March 6, 1866.

Eveline, born August 5, 1868.

Alexander Rieman, born February 28, 1870.

2. *William George*, born June 1, 1843.

3. *Joseph*, born May 6, 1846, and died August 9, 1850.

III. *Jacob Drennan*, born in Fleming county, Ky., January 1, 1799. In February, 1814, Jacob Early began active life on his own account, by obtaining a situation as clerk in a grocery store kept by Benjamin Roebuck in the village of Mayslick in Mason

county. He retained the position until March, 1815, when he was engaged by Robert Dougherty to serve him in a similar capacity in his store of general merchandise at Greenupsburg in Greenup county. In the following month of June, Mr. Dougherty sold his establishment, and his young assistant was thrown out of employment. Jacob then returned to his father's home and assisted in the work of the farm until March, 1816, when he procured a post in the store of Messrs. Sanders & Higgins at Flemingsburg. In June of the same year the firm decided to transfer their stock, under charge of one of the partners, to Salem, Washington county, in the new State of Indiana, and invited their clerk to accompany the removing partner. His father consenting that he might go, Jacob set out with Mr. Higgins and the stock of goods. They embarked at Maysville on board a small flat-boat, which they navigated safely to Utica in Clark county — the nearest landing to Salem — where Mr. Higgins disembarked and departed on horseback for his future home to prepare a receptacle for his merchandise. He left Jacob to discharge cargo and procure means of transportation for the goods. This he successfully accomplished and was ready in a very short time to proceed with his charge. Shortly after the arrival of the new citizens at Salem the first election of officers for the State of Indiana was held. During the canvass for this election Jacob met and became acquainted with the candidates who were running.

In January, 1817, Mr. Higgins sent him back to Flemingsburg on business. While he was on this trip, Mr. John N. Stockwell, a merchant of Flemingsburg, offered him a place in his establishment, with a salary more than double what he was receiving from Sanders & Higgins. As this offer presented him an opportunity to return to his native county, as well as largely increased his earnings, he accepted it and entered into a written contract with Mr. Stockwell. When upon his going back to Salem he informed Mr. Higgins of his new engagement, the latter was greatly annoyed by the prospect of losing his services, and offered him a salary more than three times as large as his original pay if he would remain with him, but Jacob could not be tempted to violate his compact with Mr. Stockwell. Accordingly, about March 1, 1817, he repaired to Flemingsburg and entered upon his duties with that gentleman. They were of brief duration, however, for at the end of three months Mr. Stockwell sold his stock to parties who removed them to another town. This apparent loss of employment inured greatly to Jacob's advantage, for he was immediately engaged by Messrs. Wallace & Triplett, the principal merchants of Flemingsburg, at a compensation double what Mr. Stockwell had allowed him. He remained with this firm for five years and a half, during which time his strict economy enabled him to save a small capital. Being satisfied of his ability to conduct an establishment of his own, in 1823 he left

Messrs. Wallace & Triplett and began business for himself. He was so successful that his first year's operations netted the handsome profit of $4,000 above all expenses. He continued to enjoy a constantly increasing prosperity in Flemingsburg until September 1, 1835, when he removed to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he bought the general merchandise business of his brothers William and Joseph and joined his brother John in the packing of provisions. He became at once the leading merchant of Terre Haute and conducted an extensive and profitable business for the remainder of his life. His integrity and liberality won the confidence of the entire community, and a large fortune resulted from his enterprise and his commercial ability. He was elected a director in the State Bank of Indiana shortly after his arrival at Terre Haute, and, in that bank and its two successors, the Bank of the State and the National State Bank, held the same position until the day of his death. He was honored at times with seats in the earlier councils of the town, but uniformly declined all suggestions that he should seek higher office. He was by habit and preference a merchant, and, in that capacity had no superiors and few equals. The "golden rule" was his standard of action and the careers of few men could show a stricter adherence to that divine precept. While careful of his own interests he was mindful of those of others, always rejoicing in the prosperity of his neighbors and aiding their advancement by kindly counsel

or more substantial means. It was truthfully said of him, by a writer of reminiscences of the early days of Terre Haute, that he was "pre-eminently a just and good man."

Jacob D. Early married May 2, 1826, Mary, only daughter of Samuel Stockwell, of Flemingsburg, Kentucky, who died February 25, 1828, having had issue one son :

Samuel Stockwell Early, born at Flemingsburg, July 12, 1827. Of the history of this member of the family, the writer, as the subject of it, feels himself compelled to allow another to speak. He, therefore, quotes all that his sense of propriety will allow from a sketch printed in 1880, by the Western Biographical Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, merely making such alterations as his more accurate knowledge suggests :

"Mr. Early's mother died a few months after her son's birth and he was reared by his maternal grandparents. He received his education until he was fourteen years of age at the academy in Flemingsburg, which during his pupilage, was under the direction, first of Mr. Godfrey Scarborough and later of Rev. Dr. Henry Maltby. In 1841, he entered the second term of the freshman class at the Indiana Asbury University, at Green Castle, and was graduated in September, 1844, having pursued the full collegiate course and won honors as the Greek orator of his class. In 1847 the degree of Master of Arts was

conferred upon him by his *alma mater*. Mr. Early, from his earliest youth, manifested an almost passionate fondness for art, and had his natural tastes been encouraged, would have chosen a career as a painter; but this inclination was not sympathized with by his father who, perhaps wisely, introduced him into his own counting-house to teach him the mysteries of trade. Even among his practical surroundings his artistic instincts asserted themselves and he employed such leisure time as he could command, with his pencil, acquiring, though entirely self-taught, considerable proficiency as a draughtsman. His predilections in this direction were strongly developed by a foreign tour which he made in 1849–50, after an apprenticeship of some five years to business. His tour embraced the British Islands, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, Northern and Southern Germany and Switzerland, and he devoted the greater portion of his sojourn abroad to study of the different forms of artistic creation, as illustrated by the great structures and collections in European capitals. As a result of his travels and its accompanying research, his mind is stored with a fund of information upon artistic subjects rarely to be met with outside the charmed circle of those who have devoted their lives to the pursuit. The writer of this sketch has been favored with a glimpse at a manuscript narrative of Mr. Early's travels, which is illustrated by drawings from his pencil, portraying scenes of every-day life in Europe, and evincing great excellence of execution.

After his return from abroad he became associated with his father in business, the partnership continuing until the death of the latter on January 6, 1869. In 1856 Mr. Early was chosen president of the Prairie City Bank, holding the position for six years, when the bank, declining to accept the provisions of the national banking laws, wound up its old business and was sold to private parties. In 1864 he was elected president of the board of trustees of St. Agnes' Hall, a seminary for girls at Terre Haute, and held the position for three years. During this period, and until 1871, when he resigned, he was a director of the National State Bank at Terre Haute. In the autumn of 1871 he removed temporarily to Baltimore for the education of his children, purchased an interest in the *Baltimore Bulletin*, a weekly journal of literature and art, and became prominently identified with the literary and artistic circles of the city. The *Bulletin* took a very high stand among periodicals of its kind, its criticisms coming to be regarded as most authoritative in matters pertaining to its sphere and exercising great influence in developing the study and patronage of art in the Monumental City. He returned to Terre Haute in 1876 and resumed his business. Upon the death of Col. William K. Edwards, in 1878, Mr. Early was chosen his successor as a member and secretary of the board of managers of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, the splendid foundation of Mr. Chauncey Rose in Terre Haute, for the technical education of young men

which position he continues to occupy." In June, 1883, the authorities of Kenyon College conferred upon Mr. Early the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in April, 1884, he was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society.

Samuel S. Early was married on Thursday, October 24, 1855, at Grace Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Dr. A. C. Coxe, to Ann Louisa, eldest daughter of Gen. Timothy P. Andrews, late Paymaster-General of the United States Army, and has had issue:

Edward Gray, born September 16, 1856, died Thursday, April 22, 1858.

Emily Marshall, born Monday, March 15, 1858, married Othniel DeForest, of New York city.

Jacob Drennan, born Friday, November 4, 1859; prepared for college by Doctor Robert Atkinson, of Baltimore; was graduated at Kenyon College, June 26, 1879; studied law at University of Virginia; a member of the Terre Haute bar; Secretary of the Local Board of Underwriters and Chairman of Republican Committee for the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana.

Samuel Stockwell, born Monday, October 12, 1863; prepared for college at Harcourt Place Academy, Gamber, Ohio, and later a student of Mechanical Engineering in the Junior class of the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute.

Charles Snowden Fairfax, born Monday, April 18, 1870; a student of the training department of the State Normal School at Terre Haute.

Jacob D. Early married, secondly, February 25, 1833, Ann Catharine, third daughter of Isaac Reynolds, of Baltimore, who died April 8, 1881, having had issue:

Isaac Reynolds, born March 12, 1837, died May 26, 1842.

Joseph, born and died February 2, 1844.

Harriet Reynolds, born October 25, 1843; married William Van Wyck, of New York, October 12, 1880, and has issue:

Ann Early, born November 25, 1881.

Jacob Early, born March 10, 1883.

IV. *William*, born in Fleming county, Ky., February 18, 1800. William Early remained much longer at the homestead of his father than any of his brothers, but at length, emulating their example, he removed to Terre Haute and entered the employment of his brother John, after the latter had become the proprietor of the establishment in which he was engaged. He remained with John until 1831, when, in partnership with Joseph, he bought the concern. The two conducted business together until 1835, during which year they sold out to Jacob. William then returned to Kentucky and resided with his father until the removal of the latter to Terre Haute in 1839. Wil-

liam accompanied him and passed the balance of his life either at Terre Haute, or upon a farm belonging to him in its vicinity. He resumed active mercantile business for a short time, but soon abandoned it for his favorite pursuit of agriculture. William Early married April 23, 1840, Jane, eldest daughter of Peter Duffecy of Terre Haute, and died May 2, 1847, having had issue :

Mary Jane, born February 10, 1843, married Richard Tiernan, August 3, 1868, and died December 1, 1870, having had issue :

Mary Grace, born September 8, 1869.

John, born May 2, 1846, and died March 11, 1869.

V. *George Marlyn*, born in Mason county, Ky., May 9, 1802, and died unmarried, July 2, 1826. According to family traditions, George Early possessed endowments of extraordinary character and would, had he lived to develop his powers, have become a very conspicuous member of the house. He was handsome in person, brilliant in intellect, studious and industrious in habit, irreproachable in conduct, and exceedingly gentle and engaging in address. When he attained to maturity, he joined his brother John at Vincennes and was employed by the same firm of Bonner & Reynolds. His attractions of mind and person won the affection of a daughter of one of the partners, who refused his suit for the hand of the young lady. He quitted the service of the obdurate

father, and, with means supplied him by his two elder brothers established himself as a merchant at Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana. He succeeded admirably in his undertaking, but his disappointment in love affected his health and he died almost at the outset of his promising career.

VI. *Joseph Carr*, born in Mason county, Ky., January 31, 1806. When Joseph C. Early approached manhood, he decided to study the profession of medicine, and in pursuance of this determination, entered the office of Dr. Edward Dorsey, a prominent physician practicing in Flemingsburg. A few months' experience, however, demonstrated to him that the mysteries of the healing art were not agreeable subjects of investigation. He consequently abandoned the study and engaged in the business of his brother Jacob. The elder brother soon granted him an interest in his profits, and the two remained together until 1831, when Joseph removed to Terre Haute and joined William in the purchase of the mercantile business of John. The arrangement between him and William was maintained until the arrival of Jacob at Terre Haute, when the latter bought the establishment. Joseph then embarked alone in the same occupation, but almost immediately associated with him Edward H. Reynolds, the brother of his wife. The new firm existed but a short time. On its dissolution, Joseph became an employe of his brother Jacob. In 1846 Jacob furnished him a stock of goods and some cash means, with which he opened

a store at Pittsburgh in Carroll county, Indiana. This venture did not result favorably and was soon abandoned. His wife dying, Joseph removed, with his family, to Lafayette, Indiana, where he became a teller in the branch of the State Bank. He gave up this post in 1848, and from that time had no settled residence or occupation for any prolonged period. He was employed again for a time by Jacob at Terre Haute, then by different merchants at Green Castle, Indiana, and in various localities in Illinois. Joseph C. or "Carr Early" as he was familiarly called, was gifted with more than average abilities, was an accomplished penman and accountant, an assiduous student of such subjects as interested him, a public speaker of considerable power, and a remarkable conversationalist. But his character lacked stability and persistence, so that his career was not so fortunate as his talents would have seemed to promise. He married October 30, 1828, Elizabeth Hughes, only daughter of Edward Reynolds of Flemingsburg, Kentucky, who died October 9, 1847, having had issue :

George Marlyn, born October 5, 1829 ; married August 5, 1855, Emily, eldest daughter of Andrew Wilkins, Clerk of Vigo county, Indiana, and has issue :

Harry Wilkins, born April 26, 1856.
George Reynolds, born July 12, 1857.
Susan, born January 21, 1860.

Mary Rae, born June 4, 1864 and died July 6, 1864.

Edward Reynolds, born July 6, 1832, married at Chicago, Illinois, February 25, 1865, Mary Dryden and has issue:

Martha Elizabeth, born March 22, 1874.

Joseph Carr, born November 13, 1834, married at Palmyra, Iowa, July 10, 1861, Mary Anne Tallboys, and has issue:

Lilian May, born at Adell, Iowa, April 10, 1862; married at Maple Grove Farm, White county, Indiana, March 30, 1882, Charles W. Mitchener:

Mary Louise, born at Lafayette, Indiana, December 3, 1866.

Mattie Bell, born at Lafayette, Indiana, January 30, 1870.

Elizabeth Reynolds, born at Maple Grove Farm, November 28, 1878.

Sarah Elizabeth, born at Terre Haute, Indiana, September 18, 1837; married at St. Louis, Mo., (by Bishop C. S. Hawks) February 2, 1860, William Henry Hatcher, and died at Paris, France, February 3, 1883, leaving issue:

Louise, born at Lafayette, Indiana, February 26, 1861, married December 27, 1884, at Lafayette, Indiana, Senhor José Coelho Gomes, Secretary of the Brazilian Legation to the United States.

Robert Stockwell, born at Lafayette, Indiana, February 15, 1865; married at Lafayette, Indiana, April 22, 1889 (by Bishop D. B. Knickerbacker) Georgia Hatcher Stockton. Mr. R. S. Hatcher was elected Reading Clerk of the Senate of the Fifty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Indiana, and at the beginning of the First Session of the Fifty-fourth United States Congress, he was appointed Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mrs. S. E. Hatcher soon became a widow and went abroad for the education of her children. For a number of years she was a prominent member of the "American Colony" in Paris, where, at the same time, resided her cousin, Mrs. Hitt — *née* Reynolds — the wife of Hon. Robert R. Hitt, Secretary of the United States Legation to France during the administration of President Hayes.

Mary Louise, born June 15, 1839, married at Lafayette, Indiana, October 1, 1862, William W. Curtis and had issue:

Mattie Goodwin, born June 14, 1865, married at Lafayette, Indiana, June 2, 1884, William F. Frey, and died.

Catherine Emma, born June 26, 1841, died March 10, 1845.

Martha Ann, born June 26, 1843.

Harriet Reynolds, born and died Sep. 9, 1845.

Joseph C. Early married secondly at Green Castle, Indiana, Susan Thornton, a widow, by whom he had no children. He died October 8, 1874, at Jacksonville, Illinois.

VII. *Walter Warder*, born in Mason county, February 10, 1814. Taken at an early age into the establishment of his brother Jacob at Flemingsburg, Ky. Walter Early remained in that situation until the removal of his brother Joseph to Terre Haute, when he accompanied the latter and entered the employment of William and Joseph. He continued with them until they gave place to Jacob, when he again engaged in Jacob's service. In 1840 he formed a partnership with William Lindley and William Albert Brown and the three began business under the firm name of Lindley, Brown & Early. This firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Brown in 1842, when Walter Early succeeded to the concern, which he conducted alone for a short time. He then became connected as a partner with his father-in-law, Mr. Wait Williams, which relation existed for a number of years. On its termination he effected a connection with Walter Leggett in the Grain and Produce business. Not succeeding with this, he resumed his original mercantile occupation, but was not prosperous. He then established a branch at Newberry in Green county, Indiana, but this experiment proved no more remunerative than his other ventures. At last he abandoned all business on his own account and became once more a clerk for Jacob, with whom he remained until his death. He married April 24, 1841, Caroline M. daughter of Wait Williams of Terre Haute, and died February 8, 1862, having had issue:

1. *Walter Williams*, died in infancy.

2. *Walter Marlyn*, born September 3, 1845; married July 6, 1861 Mary Mattingly.

3. *Caroline Dimmock*, born February 28, 1847; married May 10, 1870, Anton Shide (Professor of Music in the State Normal School at Terre Haute) and had issue:

Louis, born November 28, 1871, died December 19, 1874.

Jessie, born April 24, 1874.

Anton, born November 11, 1881.

4. *Sarah Williams*, born July 3, 1849; married May 16, 1871, James Murray of Indianapolis, and died April 15, 1873.

5. *Jacob Drennan*, born February 22, 1853, married July 29, 1881, Mary Lahiff.

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